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# CHRONOLOGY AND ANALYSIS OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

PERCY PAIN

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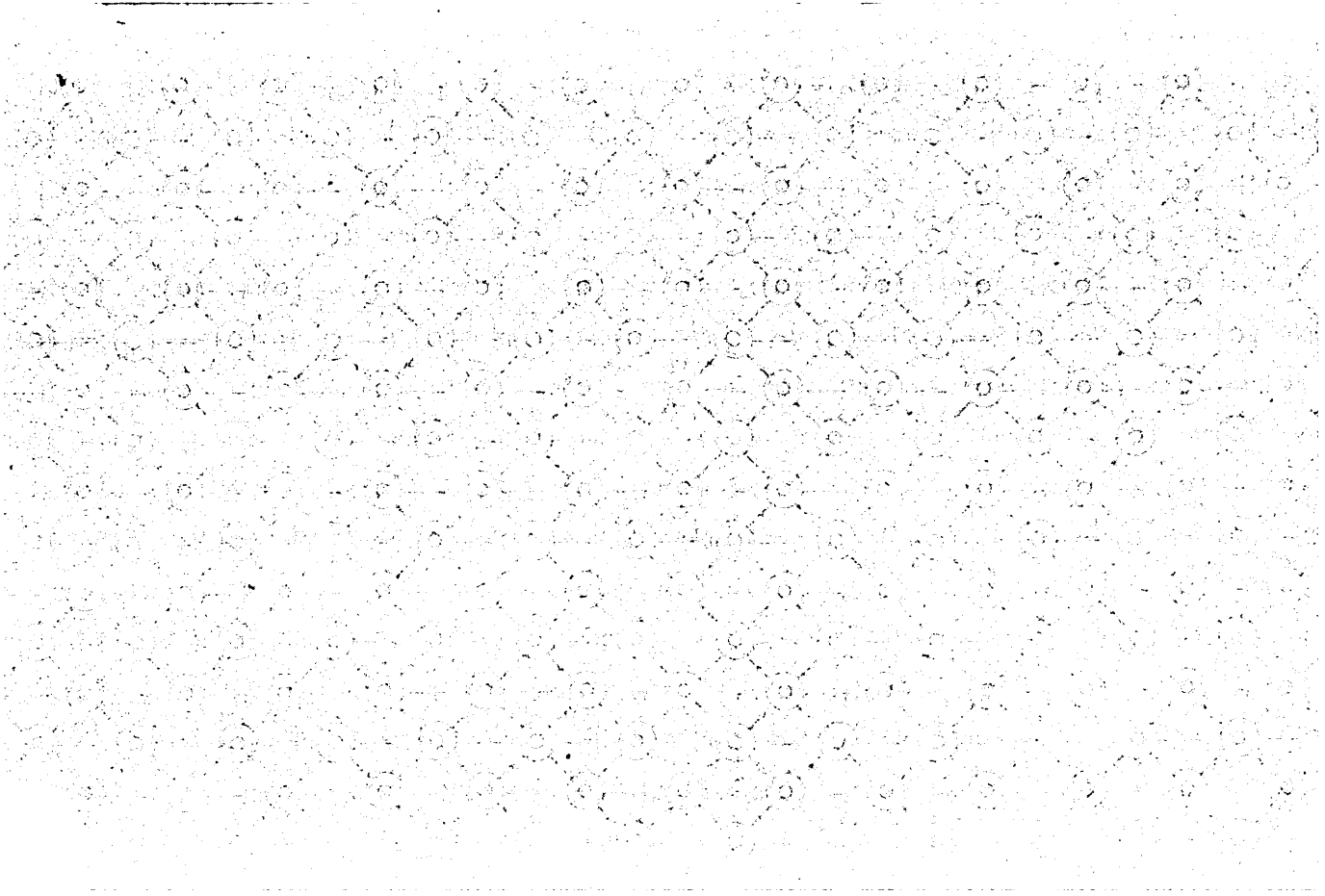

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# CHRONOLOGY AND ANALYSIS

OF

# INTERNATIONAL LAW.

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# CHRONOLOGY AND ANALYSIS

OF

# INTERNATIONAL LAW.

BY

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# PREFACE.

THE Author's endeavour, in the following pages, has been to place in chronological order some of the chief rules which now govern, or formerly have regulated, the intercourse of States, and to refer those rules to the principles which they illustrate, or to which they form exceptions. It is hoped that students preparing for examination will find the analysis of assistance in referring the topics included under similar headings to the same branch of the subject, and that the whole work may assist the perusal of the standard text-books.

# ABBREVIATIONS

OF THE

# AUTHORITIES QUOTED.

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| | |
|---|---|
| **Grot.** | Grotius de Jure Belli ac Pacis; Professor Whewell. |
| **Hall.** | General Halleck's International Law. |
| **Her.** | Heron's Jurisprudence. |
| **Herts.** | Hertslet's Map of Europe by Treaty. |
| **Kent.** | Kent's Commentaries on American Law, by Abdy. |
| **Man.** | W. O. Manning's Law of Nations, by Professor Sheldon Amos. |
| **Phil.** | Sir R. Phillimore's Commentaries on International Law. |
| **Vatt.** | Vattel's Droit des Gens, by Chitty. |
| **Ward.** | Ward's History of the Law of Nations in Europe. |
| **Wh.** | Wheaton's History of the Law of Nations. |
| **W.I.L.** | Wheaton's Elements of International Law, editions of Lawrence, Boyd and Dana. |
| **Wool.** | Woolsey's International Law. |

# EXPLANATION OF THE ANALYSIS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **C** | refers | the subject | to Codes containing rules of international law. |
| **H** | ,, | ,, | The general history of the law of nations. |
| **I** | ,, | ,, | Independence of sovereign states and mediation. |
| **Iex** | ,, | ,, | Extradition. |
| **Inat** | ,, | ,, | Naturalization. |
| **L** | ,, | ,, | The rights of legation between states. |
| **N** | ,, | ,, | Neutral rights as affected by war. |
| **Nb** | ,, | ,, | Blockade. |
| **Nc** | ,, | ,, | Contraband. |
| **Nf** | ,, | ,, | To the rights of neutrals as to the maxims free ships free goods, enemies' ships enemies' goods, both or either. |
| **Ns** | ,, | ,, | Right of search of belligerents. |
| **Pb** | ,, | ,, | To the balance of power and partition treaties. |
| **Pi** | ,, | ,, | Claims to international intervention. |
| **Pp** | ,, | ,, | To the rights of property of states. |
| **Pr** | ,, | ,, | As to questions as to the navigation of rivers dividing or passing through several states. |
| **Ps** | ,, | ,, | Claims over the sea. |
| **Sl** | ,, | ,, | To the subject of the slave trade. |
| **T** | ,, | ,, | To the right of negotiation and treaties. |
| **W** | ,, | ,, | To the rights of states in time of war, including treaties of subsidy. |
| **We** | ,, | ,, | To embargo. |
| **Wm** | ,, | ,, | Military capture. |
| **Wn** | ,, | ,, | Naval capture. |
| **Wp** | ,, | ,, | Privateering. |
| **Wr** | ,, | ,, | Reprisals. |
| **Ww** | ,, | ,, | Prisoners of war. |

# CHRONOLOGY AND ANALYSIS
OF
# INTERNATIONAL LAW.

H — USAGES in war among the Greeks as set out in Homer. (Wh. 2. See 1 Ward 176.) See Professor H. Brougham Leech's articles in the *Contemporary Review* for 1883 as to Ancient International Law.

H — Jus Feciale upon religious grounds among Egyptians. (1 Phil. xiv.)

H — B.C. **1496.** Amphictyonic Council appointed. (Wh. 141; Hall. 3; Kent 4, 5; 2 Ward 74.)

Pb — Hiero, King of Syracuse, sends assistance to Carthage against Rome under the right of the self-preservation of States under the principle of the balance of power. (Wh. 16, 17; Wh. Int. Law 112, ed. of 1836.)

H — Roman Fecial Law and Jus Gentium. (1 Phil. xlvi.; Wh. 25, 29; 1 Ward 173–84, &c.; Greene's Rom. Law, 3rd ed., p. 34; Maine's Ancient Law, p. 245, as to *occupatio.*)

H Cicero's theory of an international morality (Wh. 20, 25.)

C Rhodian Laws. (1 Hall. 9; Man. 14.)

I A.D. 770. Forged decretals of Isidor one of the great sources of the Pope's temporal power. (2 Ward 78, &c., 85; Maine's Ancient Law 31, 32, ed. 5.)

H Ward's five institutions existing about the period of the eleventh century contributing to improve the law of nations:—

(1) Feudal system *(a)* the right of private war (none but sovereigns can make legitimate war). (1 Ward 340.) *(b)* Intimate connection, constant pretence of right of interference of States with one another.

(2) Concurrence of Europe in one form of spiritual worship and government. (2 Ward 1, 36, 37.) Councils œcuminicals, &c. (2 Ward 88, 154, 230.)

(3) Establishment of chivalry.

T (4) Negotiations and treaties forming the positive and conventual law of Europe.

(5) The settlement of a scale of political rank and precedency. (1 Ward 331.)

I 1073. Hildebrand, Gregory VII., first arrogated the right of investitures. (2 Ward 87.)

I **1076.** Excommunication of Henry IV. by Gregory.

W **1101.** Treaty of subsidy, Henry I. of England and the Earl of Flanders.

H **1118.** Revival of study of Roman Law. School of Bologna flourished. (Wh. 32.)

H **1151.** Commencement of Canon Law Code. (1 Hall. 6; Wh. 33.)

I **1162.** Pope Alexander recommended peace between England and France.

Iex. **1174.** Treaty William of Scotland and Henry II. of England that English felons should be delivered up or punished in Scotland. (As to extradition of criminals, except by treaty, being an infringement of the independence of sovereign states, see 1 Wheat. Int. Law 160, ed. of 1836.)

I **1176.** Appeal to and mediation of Henry II. of England in the course of a contest between the Kings of Arragon and Navarre. (1 Ward 324.)

C Consolato del Mare. (1 Hall. 10; Wh. 60, 67, 119; Man. 15.) A record of customs or usages published during the 11th, 12th, or 13th centuries, received as laws by the

various communities bordering on the Mediterranean Sea. Published at Barcelona. Written in the dialect of the Roman tongue and compiled by men well versed in the Roman Law. These circumstances, together with the general wisdom and equity of its decisions, caused it to be adopted by all the above communities as supplementary to their own local laws and usages. Its value in these respects has ever since been acknowledged by all the maritime states of Christendom. The compilers of the maritime code of Louis XIV. resorted to this, among other sources, for their materials. According to the provisions of the Consolato del Mare.

**Nf** Ships and cargoes of the enemy might be captured.

The goods of a friend on board the ship of an enemy were exempted from confiscation.

The captors of such last-mentioned ship who had carried her into their own port were entitled to be paid freight as if the goods had been carried to their port of destination. Enemies' goods on board ship of a friend declared liable to capture and confiscation, whilst the ship was to be free. The neutral master entitled to freight.

C Rooles or Jugemens d'Oléron. (2 Ward 345, &c.; Man. 16.)

"The laws of the Hanse towns, like the codes of Oléron and Wisbey, have no provisions respecting prize law. These several codes are valuable in many of their provisions regarding shipping, such as salvage and average, which have formed the basis of the laws on these subjects at present existing in Europe. Other regulations show the barbarism of the times."

I Henry II. acknowledges in a letter the supremacy of Frederick Barbarossa.

T **1214.** Treaty of Peace between John, King of England, and Philip, King of France; but recognising the right of one to help his allies against the other.

Wr **1215.** Retorsion or reprisals authorised against foreign merchants in Magna Charta only after war breaking out. (Man. 171.)

L **1230.** Treaty of commerce between the Emperor Frederick II. and Adussac of Morocco, and giving the latter a right to send a consul to Corsica. (2 Ward 331.)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| C | | Jugemens de Damme or Lois de Westcapelle. (1 Hall. 9.) |
| C | | Coutumes d'Amsterdam. (1 Hall. 9.) |
| I | **1245.** | Appeals to the powers by Frederick II. and the Pope. (1 Ward 328.) |
| I | **1264.** | Lewis IX. judged the difference between Henry III. and his barons. (1 Ward 328.) |
| | ,, | Mise of Amiens. (2 Stubbs, Cons. Hist. 88.) |
| I | | Frederick II. deposed by Innocent at Council of Lyons. (2 Ward 70 pass.) |
| C | AFTER **1288.** | Maritime Laws of Wisbey. (1 Hall. 92; Ward 349, &c.; Man. 16.) |
| Wr | **1326.** | Instance of reprisals by James II. of Arragon of a French ship. (See Man. 18.) |
| Wr | **1339.** | Typical treaty between the Duke of Lorraine and the Count of Flanders; reprisals not to be resorted to unless justice had been first sought from the constituted authorities. (Man. 148.) |
| Nf | **1351.** | Treaty between England and Spain. Spanish goods on board enemy's ship to be restored. First mention of the rule on this subject in treaties. (Man. 312.) |

I 1356. Appeal of Edward III. against John of France to the princes, lords, and people of Christendom in general. (1 Ward 326.)

H Edward III. of England: Court of Admiralty first established in England in this reign. (Man. 472.)

I ,, Cardinal of Perigord endeavoured to stop the battle of Poictiers in the name of God, and to have the question negotiated.

Nf 1373. Edward III. ordered restitution of Portuguese ship after all enemies' property had been taken out.

Wr 1392. Irregular (special) reprisals for the death of a Norman between the French and Cinque ports.

C Guidon de la Mer.

Wn 1400. Ordinance of Charles VI. requiring public commission and regular adjudication in the courts of captor's country. (Wh. 66.)

I The Reformation led to political freedom, and the independence of sovereign states. (1 Hall. 8; Maine's Ancient Law 110, ed. 5; 2 Ward 467.)

**Nf** **1417.** Treaty Henry V. and Duke of Burgundy. Enemies' ships enemies' goods; neutral ships *not* to screen enemies' goods. (Man. 313.)

**H** **1469.** Nicholo Machiavelli, author of "Il Principe," born; died 1527. (Man. 20.)

**Wn** **1471.** Treaty between Edward IV. and Louis XI. recognising the principle of illegality of captures in neutral territory. (Man. 465.)

**W** **1483.** Louis XI. granted to the subjects of the Hanse towns that they should be at liberty to remain in his dominions for one year after war broke out. (Man. 172.)

**W** Louis XI. said to have been the first to subsidise the Swiss on a system. (2 Ward 300.)

**Ps** **1490.** Claim of Denmark to Sound dues recognised in a treaty with England.

**I** **1493.** Bull of Pope Alexander VI. apportioning the New World. (Vatt., p. 100 in notes; 2 Ward 111, 471.)

**H** **1494.** Dominico Soto born (pupil and successor of Francis de Victoria of Salamanca); published in 1560 treatise "Of Justice and Law;"

arbitrator between Sepulveda and Las Casas. (Wh. 34.)

**Pb** **1495.** Charles VIII. of France conquers Naples. (Wh. 80.) The princes and republics of Italy extended to the affairs of Europe the maxims they had hitherto applied to regulate the balance of power among the Italian States.

**H** **1519.** Charles V. elected Emperor of Germany. (Wh. 82.)

**Wn** **1521.** Agreement, Charles V. and Francis I., herring fishers to be unmolested during war. (Man. 206.)

**Pb** The rule that no King of Sicily should aspire to the empire appealed to by Francis I. against Charles V. (1 Ward 369.)

**H** **1530.** Jean Bodin, born at Angers, wrote "De la République"; first attempt at a scientific treatise on politics. Published in 1577, written against Machiavelli.

**Nf** **1543.** Ordinance of Francis I. (Wh. 112.) Adopted the maxim laid down by Monac "que la robe d'ennemi confisque celui d'ami" (enemies' goods made enemies' ship). (See Man. 323.)

H **1548.** Francisco Saurez born (d. 1617); wrote "De Legibus et Deo Legislatore." First observed the distinction between what is commonly called the Law of Nature and the conventual rules of intercourse observed between nations. (Her. 305; 1 Ward 16; Man. 21.)

H **1557.** Francis de Victoria, "Relectiones Theologicæ" published. Laws of war, &c. (Wh. 35.

H **1560.** Treatise of Dominico Soto, "De Justitia et de Jure," published.

"The first original work of any reputation in ethical philosophy since the revival of letters." (Her. 304.)

L **1567.** Leslie, Bishop of Rosse's case. (2 Ward 486.)

L **1572.** Elizabeth arrested the French ambassador, Du Croc, who was travelling through England without a passport. (2 Ward 562.)

H **1581.** Balthazar Ayala, Judge-Advocate to the Spanish Army in the Netherlands, dedicated his work, "De Jure et Officiis Bellicis," to the Duke of Parma. Treats of the just causes of war.

**Wr** Reprisals may be granted by the supreme power in a State—Jus postliminii.

**Wm** Things taken from an enemy in a just war belong, moveables to captor, immoveables to State.

**Ww** Ransom or slavery of prisoners.

**T** Treaties, either Fœdus or Sponsio.

**L** Rights of Legation—Immunity of Ambassadors. (Her. 315.)

**H** **1583.** Albericus Gentilis published his treatise, "De Legationibus."

**H** ,, Grotius, born at Delft, Holland; died 1645. (Her. 318.)

**Nf** **1584.** Ordinance of Henry III. of France. (Wh. 112.) Adopted the principle laid down by Monac.

**L** ,, Mendoza, the Spanish Ambassador's conspiracy. (Wh. 23; 2 Ward 522.)

**Nb** Practice of blockade introduced by the Dutch about this date.

**L** **1587.** L'Aubespine, the French Ambassador's conspiracy. (2 Ward 523.) Lord Burleigh never thought of trying him.

H **1589.** Gentilis published his treatise, "De jure Belli." (Wh. 51, 153.)

C **1597.** Laws of the Hanse towns published in German. (2 Ward 276; Man. 17.)

Nf **1604.** Capitulation of the Sublime Porte to Henry IV. of France. (W.I.L. 315.) First exception to rules in Consolato del Mare. (Wh. 119; see 2 Ward 322; Man. 315.) The Sublime Porte consented that the French flag should protect the goods and effects of enemies from seizure.

L **1605.** Secretary to the Spanish Ambassador arrested by Henry IV. of France. (Wh. 253.)

Ps **1609.** De Mare Libero of Grotius issued.

Ps **1613.** Albericus Gentilis wrote his "Advocatio Hispanica," in which he supported the claim of sovereignty asserted by the Kings of England over the British seas. (Wh. 153.)

H **1615.** Juan de Hevia Bolanos published "Curia Philipica."

H **1618.** Commencement of the Thirty Years' War.
L Bedmar, the Spanish Ambassador, plotted at Vienna, but was protected by the Senate. (2 Ward 527.)

**H** **1621.** Grotius, by the aid of his wife, escapes from the Castle of Louvestein. (2 Ward 617.)

**H** **1625.** Grotius' "De Jure Belli ac Pacis" published at Paris. (Wh. 233.)

**Nc** Distinguishes (1) Those things which are useful for the purposes of war from (2) those which are not so, and (3) those which may be used indiscriminately in war and in peace, such as money, provisions, and naval stores. (1) He prohibits neutrals from carrying to the enemy; (2) he permits; (3) he sometimes permits and sometimes prohibits according to the circumstances of the war. So Bynkershoek, Heineccius, and Zouch. (Wh. 127.)

**Nb** Prohibits the carrying of anything to besieged or blockaded places as tending to impede the execution of the lawful design of the belligerent in endeavouring to compel his enemy to surrender or make peace. (Wh. 137.)

**W** War is not absolutely unlawful, either by the law of nature, or that of nations, or of revelation. (C. 2 Grot.)

**Pp** "Patrimonial" kingdoms may be alienated like an inheritance. But where the govern-

ment can be traced to popular consent, the power of alienation should not be presumed to be implied in the grant. (But see Vatt., pp. 30, 31.)

**W** The right of war, *i.e.*, the employment of force to resist force, though by private men, resides in all mankind.

**W** No just cause of war other than injury.

**Pb** Therefore Grotius will not admit of wars to preserve the balance of power.

**Ps** In the sense of dominion or sovereignty, rivers and bays of the sea are capable of occupation. (C. 3.) But those who occupy a portion of the sea have no right to obstruct others in fishing.

**I** A free passage ought to be granted to persons where just occasion shall require over any lands or rivers, or such parts of the sea as belong to any nations.

**T** Admits the general lawfulness of alliances with infidel powers. Sovereigns are not bound by treaties concluded without their authority. Treaties of republics are generally "real" or permanant; of kings if so intended.

**L** Rights of Legation are founded on tacit agreement. Absolute impunity and irresponsibility of ambassadors and their suites. (2 Ward 553; see Ward 11, n.h.; 2 Ward 516, *et pass.*)

**Pi** States have a right to punish heinous offences against the law of nature or nations though not affecting themselves.

**Wr** Treats of the right of reprisals.

**W** Enemies by the law of nature may be poisoned. (Ward 13.)

**Ww** Prisoners become slaves.

**Wm** Considers the right of postliminium. Moveables do not return by postliminium, but form part of the spoil. By the ancient law of Europe, if the thing captured were carried *infra præsidia* of the enemy the *jus postliminium* was considered as forfeited. (W.I.L. 438; Mann. 190; so Consol. del Mare, Bynkershoek, Vattel, and De Martens.)

**T** Treats alliances with infidels with the greatest caution. (2 Ward 323.) Sir E. Coke admits treaties of peace and commerce with infidels, but not of aid *(auxilium)*. (4 Inst. 155.)

H — Grotius writes, "The subject of our discussion must be either a right deduction from the principles of nature, or some general consent. *Illa jus naturæ indicat; hic jus gentium.*" (Man. 79; see Maine's Ancient Law, p. 100, ed. 5.)

L — Permanent embassies as opposed to those upon extraordinary occasions unknown to ancients. (2 Ward 477, 520.)

Nc **1625.** Term contraband said to have been first employed in a treaty between England and Spain.

L **1627.** Philip Weiseman's case. (2 Ward 503.)

Ww **1628.** Mention of exchange of prisoners in a proclamation of Charles I. as opposed to Cartels. (Man. 218.)

Nb **1630.** Decree of States-General as to blockades. (Wh. 139.) Condemning ships and cargoes found going into and coming out of enemy's ports, or so near as to show intention of running in.

Ns **1632.** Treaty of St. Germains between France and England. Recognising right of search for enemies' property in neutral vessels.

Ps **1634.** "Mare Liberum" of Grotius appeared.

Ps **1635.** "Mare Clausum" of Selden published. (Wh. 55, 103, 153; Wool. 74.)

W ,, Louis XIII. sent a herald to Brussels to declare war against Spain. Last instance of formal denunciation of war by heralds. (Man. 162.)

Nf **1640.** Treaty between Great Britain and Portugal. "Free ships, free goods." (Wh. 101; Dana's Wheat. 42.)

**1643.** Louis XIV. succeeded to the throne of France.

Ps **1645.** Treaty of Bromsebro between Sweden and Denmark. The former country released from the payment of Sound dues. (Wh. 159, 160.)

H **1647.** Thomas Hobbes published his treatise, "De Cive." (2 Hallam's Lit. 530.)

**1648.** Treaty of Westphalia. (Wh. 69, 77, 282, 346, 421, 445, 498.)

Pr The mouth of the Scheldt to continue for ever shut on the side of the United Provinces, thus imposing a commercial servitude on Belgium in favour of Holland.

May be chosen as the epoch from which to deduce the science of International Law.

**Pb** (1.) It terminated the wars growing out of the religious revolution of Luther and Calvin, and the struggle commenced by Henry IV. and Richelieu, and continued by Mazarin, against the political preponderance of the house of Austria. (2.) Rendered the States of the Empire almost independent of the Emperor, its feudal head. (3.) It introduced two foreign elements into the constitution of the Empire—France and Sweden as guarantees of the peace, and Sweden as a member of the federal body—thus giving these two powers a perpetual right of interference in the internal affairs of Germany. (4.) Reserved, under restrictions, to the individual States the right of forming alliances among themselves, as well as with foreign powers, a new security for the balance of power in Europe. (5.) Confirmed the political revolutions by which the Swiss Cantons and the united provinces of the Netherlands had severed their ancient connection from the Empire; thus recognising the principle of the right of popular resistance to intolerable oppression on the part of rulers.

H (a) Closing the age of Grotius, it coincides with the foundation of a new school of public jurists, his disciples and successors in Holland and Germany.

L (b) It marks the epoch of the permanent legations by which the specific relations of European States have been since maintained.

I **1648.** Peace of Munster. Spain recognised the independence of the Netherlands nearly 70 years after the declaration of independence. (Dana's W., n., p. 42.)

Ww ,, Prisoners now released at end of war. (Man. 217.)

H **1650.** Albert Zouch, Law Professor at Oxford, and Judge in Admiralty (born 1590, d. 1660). Wrote "De Jure Feciali." The first elementary treatise on International Law, which Zouch denominates *jus inter gentes*, containing elements of both natural and positive law. (Her. 442.)

Nf ,, Treaty between Spain and the United Provinces. Associated maxims first agreed to between Christian powers. (Man. 315.)

Ns **1653.** Declaration of Christina of Sweden claiming protection by convoy against search. (Wh. 146.)

I **1653.** Cromwell Lord Protector. Same honours as English kings in foreign intercourse with the Republic. (Wh. 231; 2 Ward 452.)

L ,, Don Pantaleon Sa, brother of Portuguese Ambassador, tried and found guilty of murder. (Wh. 233, 253; 2 Ward 535; 2 Chambers' Book of Days, 40.)

Nf **1654.** Treaty between Portugal and England. "Free ships free goods." (Man. 317, 387, 597.) Repealed by treaty 1810. No alteration made in our treaty with Sweden and Denmark. (Man. 318.)

Ns ,, Question between England and Holland as to right of search of (1) men of war, (2) merchant vessels. (Man. 438.)

H **1655.** Roccus published treatise, "De Navibus et Naulo." (1 Hall. 16.)

I **1658.** Alliance of the Rhine at Frankfort. (Wh. 82.)

Nf ,, Holland obtains from France a repeal of the rule, "Robe d'ennemi confisque celui d'ami." (Wh. 123.)

Nf **1659.** Treaty of the Pyrenees between France and Spain. (Wh. 71, 120.) That if either of the parties should be engaged in war with a

third whilst the other remained neutral, free ships should make free goods; enemy's ships enemy's goods. (Man. 216, 319.)

**L 1660.** A member of the Polish Diet asserted that the French Ambassador ought to return home, according to the custom of ambassadors, or be considered as a spy. (2 Ward 484.)

**L 1661.** Contest for precedency between the French and Spanish Ambassadors in London. (Wh. 233; 2 Ward 458.)

**Nc ,,** Treaty between Sweden and England. Provisions declared contraband. (Wh. 377, 407.)

**Nf ,,** Treaty United Provinces and France, associated maxims. (Man. 319.)

**Wr 1662.** England granted reprisals against the United Provinces in favour of the Knights of Malta; but subsequently admitted that reprisals could only be granted by a state for the indemnification of its own subjects.

**Nc 1664-65.** Treaty between Great Britain and Sweden declaring coined money, provisions, and munitions of war contraband. (Wh. 132.) This did not authorise the intercept-

ing of naval stores, the native produce of Sweden. (Wh. 133.)

**Ww 1665.** Instance of exchange of prisoners between Holland and England.

**Wr 1667.** Typical treaty between England and the United Provinces that if the subjects of either party should take letters of marque from the other they should be considered and punished as pirates. (Vatt. p. 285.)

**Nf** ,, Treaty between England and Spain, containing the associated maxims. (Man. 320.)

**I** ,, Treaty of Breda. Honours to the flag of England conceded by the United Provinces. (Vatt. 128.)

**Nf 1668.** Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle between France and Spain. (Wh. 78.) Contained the new principle. (Man. 320.)

**Nf** ,, Treaty between Great Britain and Holland. "Free ships make free goods." (Man. 319.)

**Wr** ,, Louis XIV. lent his ships of war to private individuals in a state of complete preparation for sea.

**Ww 1672.** Excesses committed by the troops of Louis XIV. on the invasion of Holland.

**H** ,, Puffendorf published treatise, "De Jure

Naturæ et Gentium." (Hall. 15; Wh. 88, 154.) Denies that there is any positive or voluntary law of nations founded on the consent of nations and distinguished from the natural law (with qualifications).

**L** Grotius supposes the rights of ambassadors depend on the voluntary law of nations. Puffendorf says they depend upon either natural law or consent.

**Nf** **1674.** Treaty between Great Britain and Holland. "Free ships free goods." (Wh. 209, 218, 387; Man. 321.)

**H** **1677.** Loccenius died; wrote "De Jure Maritimo et ~~Nauli~~." Navali

**H** ,, Spinoza died; published political and theological tracts. (Wh. 100.)

**Nf** ,, Treaty between Great Britain and France and Great Britain and Spain. "Free ships free goods; enemy's ships enemy's goods." (Wh. 122, 127; Man. 321.)

**Nf** **1678.** Treaty of Nimeguen. (Wh. 124.) Commercial treaty between France and Holland "Free ships free goods." (Man. 332.)

**Nf** **1681.** Marine Ordinance of Louis XIV. adopted the maxim of the Consolato del Mare that

the goods of an enemy on board the ship of a friend were liable to confiscation; rejected the rule that the goods of a friend on board the enemy's ship were exempt. It even rendered the neutral ship carrying enemy's goods liable to confiscation; thus limiting the lawful commerce of neutrals to their own goods carried in their own vessels. (Man. 324; Wh. 101, 107, 126, 134, 145, 203, 295, 393.)

**Nc** Confiscated only munitions of war as contraband. Contraband articles alone liable to confiscation, but the innocent goods and the ship were free.

**Ns** In case of attempt at search every vessel to be good prize in case of resistance or combat.

**Wp** French subjects are forbidden to take letters of marque from foreign princes unless by their sovereign's permission under penalty of being treated as pirates. (Man. 153.)

**Wn** A French ship, if taken before she had been 24 hours in the enemy's possession, to be restored to original owners on payment of one-third of the value to the recaptors. (Man. 191.)

**L** **1682.** Abraham de Wicquefort died (born 1598); wrote "L'Ambassadeur et ses Fonctions." (Wh. 234.)

**H** **1684.** Sir Leoline Jenkins died. Judge of the Admiralty Court. (Wh. 102, 156.) His works contain official opinions on maritime law.

**H** **1686-9.** Huber's "Prælectiones Juris Civilis" published. (1 Hall. 17.)

**Wp** ,, Treaty between England and Algiers prohibiting piracy in certain cases, but reserving the "moral rights" of the Algerines where the case did not fall within the treaty. (2 Ward 335.)

**H** **1687.** Domat's "Lois Civiles" published. (1 Hall. 17.)

**Nf** **1689.** The associated maxims renewed in a treaty between England and the United Provinces. (Man. 321.)

**Nb** ,, Convention between England and Holland as to blockade. (Wh. 143.)

**Nb** ,, Blockade of all ports and havens of France. (Man. 402; Wh. 143.)

**H** **1690.** Charles Molloy died. Published in 1666 first edition "De Jure Maritimo et Navili." (1 Hall. 15.)

**H** **1691.** Rachel died (born 1628). Work, "De Jure Naturæ et Gentium," published in 1676. (Wh. 104.) Contended that the law of nations is a law of positive institution, and not to be confounded with the law of nature.

**Nf** **1693.** Counter treaty between England and Holland to that between Sweden and Denmark.

**Nf** **1697.** Treaty of Ryswick. (Wh. 78, 84, 124.) Confirmed the Peace of Nimeguen and finally established between France and Holland the correlative maxims as to free and enemy's ships. (Man. 321.)

**H** **1698.** "Commentarias ad Pandectas" published by the younger Voet (John).

**Pb** ,, Partition treaty at the Hague between France, England, and Holland. (Wh. 85.) To maintain peace and preserve the Continental balance of power.

**Pb** **1700.** Second partition treaty between the same parties prior to the testament of Charles II. of the Spanish monarchy in favour of the Duc d'Anjou. (Wh. 68.)

H **1700.** Charles II. of Spain died.

Ps **1701.** Treaty between Denmark and Holland that as to goods not specified in the treaty of Christianople (1645), Sound dues should be paid according to the value of the goods at the place from which they came. (W.I.L. 247; Wh. 160.)

H **1702.** Bynkershoek's "De Dominio Maris" published. (Wh. 157, 191, 205.)

Ps Laid down that (1) only *mare terræ proximum*, the sea within cannon-shot of the shore, is capable of appropriation; (2) seas completely surrounded are capable of appropriation.

Nc **1704.** Réglement of Louis XIV. (Wh. 134, 201) subjected contraband articles to confiscation, but the innocent goods and the ship were free following the rules of the Marine Ordinance of 1681.

H ,, Commencement of the publication of Rymer's "Fœdora." (Man. 56.)

L ,, Arrest of the Russian Ambassador in London. (2 Ward 499.)

Pb **1713.** Pragmatic sanction. Settlement of Charles VI. on Maria Theresa on the balancing system.

**1713.** Treaty of Utrecht (Wh. 68, 125, 166, 173, 200, 282, 315, 421, 586; W.I.L. 491) between Great Britain and France.

**I** Dunkirk to be dismantled and its harbour filled up.

**Pb** The reciprocal renunciations by Philip V. of Spain of the French Crown, and by the Dukes of Berry and Orleans of the Spanish Crown are inserted in the treaty, and it is declared an inviolable law that the two Crowns shall remain separate.

**Nc** By the commercial treaty, the ships of each country to be free to carry goods not contraband, and persons not military pertaining to the enemies of the other. Contraband goods to be confiscated, but the ship and the other goods to be free. Only munitions of war contraband.

**Wn** Jurisdiction of prize courts recognised subject to appeal to the king in council on complaint of ambassadors. (Man. 474.)

**Pb** By the treaty between Great Britain and Spain, the perpetual separation of the French and Spanish Crowns was solemnly pledged. Spain engaged not to transfer to France, or to any other nation, any land or lordship in America.

Sl — The English company to have the exclusive right to supply Spanish America with negroes for thirty years.

Nf — Renewed the treaty of 1667 containing the associated maxims.

Nf 1713. Treaties between Great Britain and France, Great Britain and Holland, and France and Holland. Free ships free goods, enemy's ships enemy's goods. (Wh. 126.)

I ,, The second of the three barrier treaties to secure the Dutch against France. (Wool. 444.)

H 1716. Leibnitz died; born 1646. (Wh. 99.) Laid down that the basis of the Law of Nations is the law of nature modified by consent.

L ,, Arrest of Gyllenbourg (Wh. 99), Swedish ambassador to England, who was sent out of the kingdom (Wh. 253; 2 Ward 548), and his cabinet broken open, there being "no other way."

Ps 1720. Treaty of Stockholm; Sweden to pay the same Sound dues as the most favoured nation.

H 1721. Bynkershoek's "De Foro Legatorum" published. (Wh. 192.) As to ambassadors. (Wh. 234, 236, 245.) Lays down that ambassadors may be received on condition of being subject to ordinary laws; if not,

they are free from them, and have immunity from ordinary laws. (Wh. 261.) Immunities of public ministers do not extend to consuls except in the case of conventions with Mohammedan powers.

**H** **1729.** L'Abbé de Saint Pierre published his "Projet de Paix Perpetuelle." (Wh. 261.)

**N** **1737.** Bynkershoek published "Questiones Juris Publici" (died in 1743). First critical exposition of the law of maritime commerce between neutral and belligerent nations. (Wh. 114.) In his "De rebus Bellicis," Bynkershoek derives the law of nations *ex ratione et usu.*

**Nc** Treats of the law of contraband. (Wh. 196.)

**H** **1738.** Heineccius published, at Halle, his "Elementa Juris Naturæ et Gentium." (Wh. 199, 205.) Incidentally treats of the maritime law of nations.

**Nf** Affirms the Consolato as to neutral property in war. (Man. 288.)

**Nf** **1739.** Treaty between France and Holland containing the associated maxims. (Wh. 202.)

**Pb** **1740.** Emperor Charles VI., last male descendant of the House of Hapsburg, died.

**Pb** **1740.** War of the Austrian succession. (Wh. 167.)

**Wr** ,, Empress of Russia arrested Baron Stackleberg, and the King of Prussia seized two Russians by way of reprisals.

**Nc** **1742.** Treaty, France and Denmark, extending contraband to naval stores. (Wh. 127, 133.)

**Nc** **1744.** French Ordinance of 1744 allowing the neutral ship to pass free. (Man. 324.)

**L** ,, Marshal Belle Isle, French Ambassador at Prussia, arrested in Hanover by the English. (W.I.L. 302.)

**H** **1748.** Abbé Mably publishes "Droit Public de l'Europe fondée sur les Traités."

,, Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle. (Wh. 17, 204, 496; W.I.L. 534, 563.)

**Nf** (1) Between Great Britain and Spain containing the associated maxims.

**Nc** (2) Between Great Britain and France declaring that contraband comprised munitions of war.

**H** ,, Montesquieu (born 1689, died 1755) published his "Esprit des Lois."

**T** ,, Earls of Cathcart and Sussex sent to Paris as pledges for the restitution of the British conquests during the war. (Man. 126.)

H **1749.** Von Wolfe (born 1679, died 1754) published abridgment of the "Jus Gentium." (Wh. 177.

Wr **1752.** Sentence of the Prussian Commissioners on the Silesian Loan, stopping by way of reprisals interest upon a loan due to British subjects on the ground of a complaint by the King of Prussia as to the decisions of British tribunals. (Wh. 207; Man. 176; W.I.L. 357.)

Wn Question as to the jurisdiction of maritime captures. The courts of the captor mentioned doubtfully in the Prussian memorial. (Man. 473.)

Ns Objection to the right of search advanced in a vague manner. (Man. 435.) Treats of capture — associated maxims — contraband prize courts—search—no reprisals on private debts. (Wh. 212.)

W **1753.** Report of the English Commissioners on the Silesian Loan. (Wh. 172, 210; W.I.L. 461.)

Wr **1756.** Reprisals before war by England against France on the ground of a hostile aggression before the war. (Wh. 171.)

N ,, Rule of the war of 1756. (Wh. 217, 585.) First attempt of Great Britain to establish the doctrine which subjects to capture in

time of war any neutral commerce which is not open in time of peace. (See note, Chitty's Vatt., p. 39.)

**H** **1756.** Commencement of the Seven Years' War.

**Wr** ,, Defensive alliance, England and Prussia (Wh. 217), compromising the case of the Silesian Loan.

**W** **1757.** War commenced by the Empire with Prussia without any declaration. (Man. 163.)

**N** ,, Lord Liverpool's discourse on the conduct of Great Britain in respect of neutrals written. (Man. 305.)

**H** **1758.** Vattel (born 1714; died 1767) published his "Droit des Gens." (Wh. 183.)

He divides the subject into the necessary or internal law of nations, and the voluntary conventual and customary law of nations.

**Ns** Vessels resisting search are lawful prize (p. 339).

**Pp** The earth being destined for the support of all mankind, we do not deviate from the law of nature in confining the Indians within narrower limits. (Vatt., p. 100.)

**I nat** In considering whether a citizen can abandon his native country, regard must be

had to the obligations which he is under to the State, whether the time is one of peace or war, and the capacity of the State for his maintenance, and its laws on the subject (pp. 103-106).

**Pp** The rights of eminent domain and of public property (pp. 110, 111, 165).

**Ps** Considers the rights over the sea (pp. 125-131).

**Pi** Intervention between sovereigns and their subjects, and in regard to religion (pp. 148-154).

**W** Injuries received from members of a State are not in general imputable to that State (p. 162).

**T** Treaties (pp. 192-274.)

**I** Arbitration, compromise, mediation (p. 276). See Kent by Abdy, 145-156.)

**Wr** Retaliation, embargo, reprisals (pp. 282-289).

**I** The right of levying soldiers belongs solely to the sovereign; "foreign recruiters—without the sovereign's permission—are hanged without mercy."

**W** The just causes of war (pp. 301-314). The right to make war.

Justificatory reasons—the motives founded on fitness and expediency—the objects of a lawful war—(1) To recover what belongs or is due to us; (2) To provide for future safety by punishing the aggressor or offender, *i.e.*, offensive war; (3) To defend ourselves or to protect ourselves from injury by repelling unjust violence, *i.e.*, defensive war.

Commendable and vicious motives—just grounds, vicious motives—pretexts.

**Pb** Whether the aggrandisement of a neighbouring power can authorise war against him?

**W** The enemy in an informal or unlawful war not entitled to belligerent rights (p. 320).

**T** Difference between warlike association and auxiliary treaties (p. 323).

**T** An ally may furnish the succour due from him and remain neutral (p. 332).

**Nf** Enemy's property on board a neutral ship is liable to seizure subject to freight; the effects of neutrals found in enemy's ship to be restored to the owners, but without allowance for detainer, decay, &c. (p. 339).

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| **I** | | Right of "innocent" passage for troops through neutral territory, or in case of necessity. The question of "innocency" to be judged by the neutral (pp. 339, 340). The right must not be granted to one belligerent and refused to another. (See Man. 247.) |
| **W** | | Rights over the enemy's person in a just war — women, children, poisons (pp. 346-363), stratagems, spies, lies (pp. 371-377.) |
| **Wm** | | Acquisitions by war (pp. 384-391). Post-liminium (pp. 392-398). |
| **T** | | Truces, &c. (pp. 404-414); safe conducts (pp. 416-421); civil wars (pp. 421-427); treaties of peace (pp. 429-452). |
| **L** | | Right of embassy (pp. 452-500). |
| **Nf** | **1759.** | Hubner's "De la Saisie des Bâtements Neutres" published. (Wh. 219, 317.) |
| **Nf** | **1760.** | Valin's "Commentaire sur l'Ordonnance de la Marine." (Wh. 229.) Objects to Hubner's rule as to neutrals. |
| **Pb** | **1761.** | Family compact France and Spain (Wh. 173, 295); it sought to realise the prediction of Louis XIV., that there would be no more Pyrenees. |
| **H** | ,, | "Extrait du Projet de Paix" published by Rousseau. (Wh. 264.) |

**Pb** **1763.** Treaty of Hubertsburg between Austria and Prussia, confirming the treaties of Westphalia, Utrecht, and Aix-la-Chapelle.

**Nf** ,, Treaty of Paris—France, Great Britain, and Spain. Free ships free goods. (Wh. 204; W.I.L. 534, 563.)

**I** **1764.** Stanilaus Poniatowsky raised to the throne of Poland by Catharine II. (Wh. 270.)

**Pb** **1772.** First partition treaty of Poland. (Wh. 209, 273, 436.)

**H** ,, John J. Moser's essay on the most modern law of nations in peace and war (born 1701, died 1785).

**Ps** **1774.** Treaty of Kianarji. (Wh. 288.) Russia obtained free navigation of the Euxine and Ottoman Seas and of the Dardanelles.

**Sl** **1776.** American Congress passed a resolution against the purchase of slaves imported from Africa. (Wh. 591.)

**I** **1778.** France acknowledged the independence of the United States by Treaties. (Wh. 291; W.I.L. 495.)

**Nf** ,, Free ships free goods. (Wh. 386, 390; W.I.L. 539; Man. 323.)

**Nf** **1778.** Extended to all neutral powers by ordinance.

**Nc** **1780.** Treaty between Denmark and England. Naval stores contraband, but not certain provisions unless intended for blockaded place. (Wh. 133.)

**N** ,, Principles of the armed neutrality of 1780 (Wh. 297, 303, 376, 398, 409, 585; W.I.L. 535; Man. 325) between Russia, Sweden, and Denmark. (Man. 325.) France, Spain, and the United Provinces joined them.

**N** (1) That all neutral vessels may freely navigate from port to port and on the coasts of nations at war.

**Nf** (2) That the goods belonging to the subjects of the powers at war shall be free in neutral vessels, except contraband articles.

**Nc** (3) That the empress, as to the specification of the above-mentioned articles, holds to what is mentioned in the 10th and 11th articles of her treaty of commerce with Great Britain, extending these obligations to all the powers at war.

**Nb** (4) Blockaded ports defined as where there is by the arrangements of the power which

attacks it with vessels stationed sufficiently near an evident danger in attempting to enter it.

**H** (5) That on the establishment of peace the allies should obtain the recognition of the principles which were to form the basis of a universal maritime code. (Man. 487.)

**Ps** The principle that the Baltic is a *mare clausum* stated. (W.I.L., ed. of 1836, p. 224.)

**Pr** **1781.** Emperor Joseph II. endeavours to get rid of the commercial servitudes imposed upon Belgium in favour of Holland. (Wh. 283, 361; W.I.L. 266.)

**N** ,, United States acceded to the principles of the Armed Neutrality.

**N** ,, The like Prussia (Man. 334), and afterwards Portugal and Sicily.

**N** **1782.** Galliani's treatise on duties of belligerents and neutrals. (Wh. 310.)

**Sl** ,, Slave trade abolished by Austria. (Haydn's Dict. Dates 685.)

**Wn** ,, 22 Geo. III., c. 25, British subjects forbidden to ransom enemies' property. (W.I.L. 130, edn. 1836.)

**H** **1783.** Treaty of Versailles. (Wh. 304; Man. 337.)

**Nf** ,, Treaty between France and Spain; Freedom of Commerce in the Treaty of Utrecht confirmed. (Wh. 305.)

**Wp** ,, Franklin's book on Privateering published. (Wh. 308.) Treaty America and Great Britain thereupon. (W.I.L. 323.)

**Pr** **1785.** Treaty of Fontainbleu as to Scheldt. Treaty of Westphalia confirmed.

**Nf** ,, Treaty between Prussia and America. (Wh. 306; Man. 338.) Free ships free goods alone. (W.I.L. 591.)

**Wn** Merchant ships of either country not to be liable to capture by the other's cruizers during war.

**N** ,, Lampredi published his treatise on the commerce of neutrals in time of war. (Wh. 310.)

**H** **1786-9.** J. Bentham's Essay upon International Law (born 1749, died 1832).

**Nf** ,, Confirmation between France and Great Britain of the Treaty of Utrecht. The two

kindred maxims, free ships, &c., associated. (W.I.L. 536.)

**Ww 1787.** Treaty United States and Morocco. Prisoners to be exchanged and not used as slaves. (Man. 218.)

**Pb 1789.** Intervention of Triple Alliance to keep Denmark neutral. (Wh. 288.)

**Pb 1790.** Intervention of the Triple Alliance in the affairs of Belgium. (Wh. 287, 350.)

**Pp ,,** Dispute between Great Britain and Spain relating to Nootka Sound, the latter claiming upon the grounds of prior discovery and long possession. (1 Wh. El. Int. Law, edn. of 1836, p. 211; Dig. 41; 1, 3; De acq. rer. dom., Maine's Ancient Law, 97, 101, edn. 5.)

**Pb 1791.** Mediation of the Triple Alliance between Austria and the Porte.

**Sl 1792.** Denmark abolished Slave Trade and the importation of slaves into her colonies from 1804. (Wh. 592.)

**Pb ,,** Treaty of Jassy between Russia and the Porte under the influence of the Triple Alliance. (Man. 338; Wh. 290, 556.)

**Pi** **1792.** Continental war with France on the principle of armed intervention in internal affairs. (Wh. 345, 367; Man. 134; Kent 47.)

**Pi** **1793.** Second partition of Poland between Russia and Prussia. (Wh. 273.)

**Nc** ,, Order of the British Government to stop provisions. (W.L.L. 567.)

**Nc** Maritime Law as to "Provisions" contraband. (See Wh. 373.)

**I** Trial of Gideon Henfield. (Kent by Abdy 269, &c.)

**N** ,, Rule of the war of 1756 revived. (Wh. 374.)

**Wm** **1794.** Treaty, England and the United States, providing that private debts and shares or moneys in the public funds, or in public or private banks belonging to private individuals, should never, in the event of war, be sequestered or confiscated. (Wh. 384, 538, 569, 600.)

**N** Trade to Cape of Good Hope opened to American citizens. (Wh. In. Law 142, edn. of 1836.)

**Nb** Stipulations as to vessels trying to enter blockaded port.

**Nc** Provisions as to contraband. (2 W.I.L. 207, edn. 1836.)

**Sl** **1794.** American citizens prohibited from participating in the foreign slave trade.

**Ww** ,, Decree of French Convention, no prisoners to be made of English, Hanoverians, and Spaniards. (Man. 220.)

**Pr** **1795.** Treaty of San Lorenzo el Real as to the Mississippi Navigation. (Wh. 507.)

**Pi** ,, Third Partition Treaty between Austria, Prussia and Russia after Kosciusko's Insurrection.

,, Treaty of Basle. France, Spain, and Prussia. Same ceremonial which had existed before the revolution agreed on. (W.I.L. 214.) So by the Treaty of Campo Formio.

**Nf** **1796.** France declared America had forfeited her privileges under the Treaty of 1778.

**Wn** ,, Decree that French Consuls in neutral territory should have jurisdiction in cases of prizes brought into the ports where they were stationed. This jurisdiction disallowed by Sir Wm. Scott in the "Flad Oyen." (Man. 474.)

I 1797. Treaty of Campo Formio with Austria by France. (Wh. 422; W.I.L. 33.) The Belgic provinces annexed by France. (Man. 194.)

Wn ,, Case of the *Santa Cruz*. (W.I.L. 439.) The law of England on the recapture of the property of allies, is the law of reciprocity; it adopts the rule of the country to which the claimant belongs.

Ns 1798. Case of the Swedish convoy. (Wh. 131, 391; Man. 439, 214.)

Ww ,, French Directory ordered all neutral sailors found in British fleet to be condemned as pirates. (Man. 153.)

Nb ,, The case of the *Frederick Molke*. (1 C. Rob. 85.) A vessel *coming out* of a blockaded port with a cargo is *primâ facie* liable to seizure. If the cargo was taken on board after the commencement of the blockade, ship and cargo will be liable to condemnation.

Nb ,, Case of the *Betsey* before Sir W. Scott. On the question of a blockade three things must be proved: (1) The existence of an actual blockade; (2) The knowledge of the party; (3) Some act of violation, either by

going in or coming out with a cargo laden after the commencement of a blockade. A declaration of blockade by a commander without an actual investment will not constitute a blockade.

**N** In a case of neutral property captured by the English and recaptured by the French, compensation was sued for from the original British captors, but refused on the ground of a *bonâ-fide* possession; irregularities to bind a former captor being a *bonâ-fide* possessor must be such as to occasion irreparable loss, or justly prevent restitution from the re-captors.

**Wn 1799.** Commercial Treaty America and Prussia. (W.I.L. 553.)

**Ns** ,, The *Maria* before Sir Wm. Scott. A vessel sailing under convoy of an armed ship for the purpose of resisting visitation and search condemned.

**W** ,, The *Hoop*. British merchants are not at liberty to trade with the enemy without the king's license, all property taken in such trade is confiscable as prize to the captor.

**N** ,, The *Immanuel*. Colonial trade of enemy—rule of war of 1756. According to this rule

a neutral cannot carry on trade between belligerent country and its colonies if he were excluded from that trade in time of peace.

**Nc** **1799.** The *Jonge Margaretha.* Occasional contraband of provisions, which are less liable to be so treated when the growth of the exporting country, and if going to a commercial port. (Man. 434, 439; Wh. 130.)

**Nf** **1800.** Provisions of treaty of 1778 revived between France and America.

**N** ,, Armed Neutrality of 1800. (Man. 437.)

**Ns** ,, Bernstorff objects to search under convoy. (Wh. 394; Man. 442.)

**Ns** ,, Capture of *Freya* and convoy. (Man. 444.)

**We** ,, Paul sequesters all the property of British subjects in Russia, and afterwards lays an embargo on all British vessels. (Wh. 397; Man. 445.)

**Ns** ,, Treaties between Russia, Sweden, Denmark, and Prussia. (Wh. 398; Man. 446.) That the declaration of an officer in command should exempt convoy from search.

**Wr** **1801.** Jan. 14th.—England lays an embargo upon all Russian, Swedish, and Danish vessels. (Wh. 400; Man. 345.)

**Wr** ,, Prussia co-operating with Denmark shuts the mouths of the Elbe and the Weser against British commerce. (Wh. 400; Man. 448.)

**W** ,, Occupation of Hanover and Hamburg. (Man. 448.)

**H** ,, Death of the Emperor Paul.

,, Maritime Convention of 1801 between Great Britain and Russia. (Wh. 407; Man. 346.)

The avowed object of the treaty was to fix and declare the law of nations upon the several points which had been so much contested; the three Northern powers yielding

**Nf** the point of "free ships free goods," and that

**Ns** of search subject to a modification by which the exercise of the right was confined to public ships of war; and Great Britain yielding to all of them, those relating to the

**N Nb** colonial and coasting trade, to blockades and

**Ns** the mode of search; and yielding to Russia

**Nc** moreover the limitation of contraband to military stores. With respect to the question

**Ns** of convoys, a question not comprehended in the Armed Neutrality of 1780, a modification

satisfactory to the Northern powers was yielded by Great Britain. (Man. 450, 346; Wh. 407.)

N 1801. March 29th. — Denmark accedes to the Convention. (Wh. 407; Man. 450.)

We ,, Embargo on British property. (Wh. 449.)

Nf ,, The *Bremen Flugge* before Sir Wm. Scott. Enemies' goods on board neutral ship may be captured, but the ship will be restored. Freight must be paid.

N 1802. Sweden also joins the Convention. (Wh. 407, 422.)

Nf ,, The *Fortuna* before Sir Wm. Scott. Neutral cargo on board enemy's ship restored. If the captor take the cargo to its original port of destination, he will be entitled to freight; otherwise if he does not proceed there and perform the original voyage.

Nf ,, Treaty of Amiens between France and England, not renewing the kindred maxims. (Wh. 420.)

Nc 1803. Convention Sweden and England at London as to contraband. (Wh. 407.)

Nb **1806.** March 28th.—Proclamation of the King of Prussia declaring ports and rivers of the North Sea closed to English shipping and commerce. (Man. 414.)

Nb ,, April 8th.—Official notification of blockade of the mouths of the Ems, the Weser, the Elbe, and the Trave.

We ,, Embargo on Prussian vessels and property in the British ports.

Nb ,, May 16th.—Mr. Fox's circular announcing blockade of all coasts, rivers, and ports from Elbe to Brest inclusive.

Nb ,, Nov. 21st. — Berlin decree dated. (1) British Islands declared in a state of blockade; (2) All commerce and correspondence with the British Islands forbidden; (3) All traffic in English merchandise forbidden; (4) No vessel from British dominions to be received in any port.

Nb **1807.** Jan. 7th.—Order in Council prohibiting trade between ports under the control of France and her allies. (Man. 421.)

N ,, Oct. 26th.—Russia published a declaration annulling the maritime convention of 1801,

proclaiming anew the principles of the Armed Neutrality. (Wh. 420; Ann. Reg. 449, 762.)

**Nb** **1807.** Nov. 11th.—Paper blockade of the ports from which the British flag was excluded. Commerce in their produce or manufactures declared illegal, except neutral trade for own consumption (with certain restrictions) with the ports and colonies of the enemy. "Certificates of origin" forbidden.

**W** ,, Milan decree denationalising vessels submitting to the decree of 11th Nov.

,, British counter declaration. (Wh. 420; Ann. Reg. 49, 775.)

**We** ,, Instance of civil embargo in the United States. (Man. 145, 456; Ann. Reg. 49, p. 720.)

**Ww** ,, Treaty between Russia and the Porte Prisoners to be exchanged as in Christian states. (Man. 217.)

**Sl** ,, Prohibition of importation of slaves into the American Union after 1st March, 1808. (Wh. 592.)

**Sl** ,, Act of Parliament. No vessels to clear out of a British port on a slaving voyage,

and no slave to be landed in British colonies. (Wh. 592, 594.)

I 1807. Affair of the *Leopard* and the *Chesapeake*. English sailors deserted. (Man. 457.)

Sl ,, Case of the *Amedie*. (W.I.L. 175.) Condemned as *prize of war*. (Dana's Wh. 208.)

We ,, Dec.—Embargo laid upon all shipping in American ports. (Man. 427.)

W ,, Act of Congress prohibiting all friendly intercourse with France and Great Britain so long as their restrictive measures continued. (Man. 427.)

Ps 1809. Treaty of Great Britain and Turkey as to the entry of vessels of war into the Black Sea. (Wh. 557.)

W ,, July 25th.—Decree of Antwerp. Every vessel sailing for a foreign port must receive a license from the Emperor. (Man. 428.)

Ns ,, Ordinance of Denmark—Neutral vessels under enemy's convoy liable to capture. (Wh. 163.)

W ,, October 19th.—British manufacture in France to be burnt.

L **1810.** Mr. Jackson, British minister at Washington, recalled at the request of the United States Government on charges of falsehood and duplicity against the administration. (Whart. Dig. I., p. 606.)

Sl **1811.** The case of the *Fortuna*. (Dana's Wh. 209; W.I.L. 176.) Prize case. Slave trading by American law being illegal, the American claimant failed, leaving the question of confiscation for slave trading open.

Pi **1812.** Treaty of Bucharest between Russia and Turkey. Russian dominions extended to the Pruth, including part of Moldavia and the whole of Bessarabia.

Pr The navigation of the Kilia mouth of the Danube to be common to both empires. (Wh. 558.)

,, War between Great Britain and America. Causes—(1) Capture of American vessels under the rule of the war of 1756, and the British retaliatory blockade of the European continent. (2) Impressment of United States seamen from on board their vessels on the high seas under the pretext of exercising the right of search for British subjects in virtue of the municipal laws of Great Britain. (Wh. 585; Dana's Wh. n. 175.)

Wb
Inat

1812. Treaty, Portugal and England.

L Recall of ambassadors to evidence the rupture of pacific relations. (Man. 162.)

I ,, The *Exchange*, a public vessel of war of a foreign sovereign at peace with the United States, coming into their ports and demeaning herself in a friendly manner, is exempt from the jurisdiction of the country. (W.I.L. 126.)

Pb **1813.** Treaty of Troeplitz between Austria, Great Britain, Prussia, and Russia. Reconstruction of Austria upon the scale of 1805 stipulated. (Wh. 486.)

H **1814.** Treaty of Kiel. Denmark renounces Norway to Sweden.

,, May 30th. — Treaty of Paris. Great Britain, Austria, Portugal, Prussia, Russia, Spain, Sweden, and France (confirmed by definitive treaty of 20th Nov., 1815).

Pr (1) The Rhine from the point where it becomes navigable to the sea to be free; the Congress to establish the principles according to which the duties are to be paid, and to examine in what manner the above provision

can be extended to the other navigable rivers separating or traversing different states.

I (2) The States of Germany to be independent and united by a federative bond.

I (3) Switzerland independent to continue to govern herself.

I (4) Italy, beyond the limits of the countries which are to revert to Austria, to be composed of sovereign states.

I (5) The abolition of the "Droits d'Aubaine, de Détraction" and other duties of the same nature in countries formerly incorporated with France to be expressly maintained.

Pb **1814.** May 30th.—Separate and secret articles.

(1) The balance of power in Europe to be regulated at the Congress according to the provisions set out.

Pr (2) Navigation of the Scheldt to be freed on the same principle as that of the Rhine.

T (3) Guarantee of Switzerland.

Sl ,, May 30th.—Additional articles Great Britain and France.

(1) Abolition of French slave trade. (Wh. 105.)

Pb **1814.** June 14th.—Protocol of the conference at Vienna, to which Great Britain, Austria, Russia, and Prussia were parties. Union of Belgium and Holland decided on the principle of equilibrium of Europe in virtue of right of conquest of Belgium.

Pb ,, June 21st.—Act of acceptance of the sovereignty of the Belgic provinces in the name of the King of the Netherlands.

Sl ,, Aug. 13th.—Convention Great Britain and Netherlands. Abolition of slave trade by the Prince of the United Netherlands confirmed.

Sl ,, Dec. 24th.—Treaty Great Britain and the United States signed at Ghent.

Both parties to use their best efforts for the abolition of the slave trade.

Not to prejudice the time which each State should judge proper for abolition.

Sl **1815.** Declaration of the eight powers at Vienna as to the abolition of the slave trade, 8th Feb. (Wh. 497.)

T ,, Discussion between Mr. Adams and Earl Bathurst as to the permanency of treaties on war breaking out. (Man. 127.)

L **1815.** Regulation of the eight powers at Vienna as to the Precedence of Diplomatic Agents. (Wh. 496.)

(1) Four classes:—(*a*) Ambassadors and papal legates. (*b*) Envoys. (*c*) Ministers resident. (*d*) Chargés d'Affaires.

(2) Ambassadors, legates, and nuncios only to have representative character.

(3) Diplomatic characters charged with special mission not on that account to assume any superiority in rank.

(4) Diplomatic characters to rank in their respective classes, according to the date of the official notification of their arrival. Not to occasion any change respecting the representative of the Pope.

(5) Ties of consanguinity or family alliances between Courts confer no rank on their diplomatic agents. The same rule also to apply to political alliances.

(6) In acts or treaties between several powers that admit the alternity, the order to be observed in the signatures of ministers to be decided by ballot.

The signatures to follow in the alphabetical order of the Courts according to the French alphabet.

I ,, March 20th.—Declaration of the eight powers on the affairs of the Helvetic Con-

federacy, which was to be perpetually neutral. (Wh. 490, 503.)

Pr **1815.** March.—Vienna regulations for the free navigation of rivers. The same freedom of navigation that has been granted for the Rhine to be extended to the Neckar, the Mayne, the Moselle, the Meuse, and the Scheldt.

I ,, Vienna Treaty between Austria and Russia relative to Poland.

I (1) Cracow to be declared a free town under the protection of Austria, Prussia, and Russia.

I (2) Part of the Duchy of Warsaw to be united to Russia. Title of King of Poland to be borne by the Czar. Poles to receive representative and national institutions.

Pr (3) Freedom of the navigation of rivers and canals declared.

I Similar treaty Prussia and Russia.

I Additional treaty Austria, Prussia, and Russia as to Cracow.

See (1) sup.

**Pi** **1815.** Sept. 14th-26th.—Holy alliance between Austria, Prussia, and Russia. (Man. 488.)

**Pr** ,, Treaty between Prussia and Saxony. The Elbe to be free.

**Pb** ,, Acceptance of the sovereignty of the Belgic provinces by the Prince of the Netherlands.

**I** ,, Ionian Islands placed under the protection of Great Britain. (Wh. 424.)

**I** ,, Act of Confederation of Germany signed. (Wh. 451.)

**Sl** **1817.** Great Britain purchased from Spain the abolition of the slave trade. (Wh. 606.)

**Ns** Search for slaves by authorised ships of war agreed on. (Man. 461.)

**Sl** ,, The *Louis* before Lord Stowell. (Man. 462.)

(1) Slave trade, although unjust and condemned by the law of England, was not piracy, nor was it a crime by the universal law of nations.

**Ns** (2) Right of search (being an exclusively belligerent right) could not be exercised in

time of peace to enforce the French prohibition of slave trading—if such existed.

It was a civil case for forfeiture, and had no relation to prize law or its presumptions or rules. (Dana's Wh. 210.)

Pi 1818. Congress of Aix-la-Chapelle. (Wh. 517.)

,, Declaration of Aix-la-Chapelle by the five great powers.

(1) The object of this union not to tend to any new political combination—to any change in the relations sanctioned by existing treaties. It had no other object than the maintenance of peace and the guarantee of those transactions upon which the peace was founded and consolidated. Sovereigns never to depart among themselves or with reference to others from the strictest observance of the right of nations. (Wh. 517.)

L (2) Ministers accredited to Courts to form a class intermediate between ministers of the second class and chargés d'affaires. (Man. 107.)

I ,, Second American Foreign Enlistment Act.

Sl **1818.** Treaty by Great Britain with the Netherlands for the suppression of the slave trade.

Sl **1819.** Act of the American Congress punishing the importation of slaves with death. (Wh. 593.)

I ,, Case of John Brown, who escaped on board a British man-of-war at Lima from the Spanish prison at Callao. Lord Stowell thought that Brown should have been given up. (W.I.L. 139.)

Pi **1820.** May.—Lord Castlereagh said in his note on the affairs of Spain, that the right of intervention consists of a state of things in a foreign country which threatens other states with that direct and immediate danger which has always been, at least in his lordship's country, regarded as constituting the only case which justifies foreign intervention. (Man. 135.)

I ,, Additional Federal Act for Germany at Vienna.

Pi ,, Intervention of Austria, Prussia, and Russia in the affairs of Naples at the Congress of Troppau and Laybach. (Wh. 518; Kent 45; Dana's Wh. 105.)

Sl ,, Case of Madrazo *v.* Willes. The leading

principles of the case of the *Louis* confirmed. (Wh. 180.)

**Pr** **1821.** Convention relative to the free navigation of the Elbe. (Wh. 503; 1 Herts. 671.)

**Pp** ,, Claim of Russia to exclusive territorial right on the North-West Coast of America. (W.I.L., ed. 1836, p. 212.)

**Pi** **1822.** Intervention of France in the Spanish Revolution. (Wh. 519; Kent by Abdy 43.)

**I** ,, Independence of Mexico and the Spanish provinces of South America recognised by the United States. (Dana's Wh. 44; Kent 43.)

**Pi** , Resolutions of the five powers at Verona confirming those at the Congress of Vienna. (Wh. 616, 621, 622.)

**Ns** ,, Attempt to adopt a right of search for slaves. (Wh. 622.)

**N** **1823.** Law officers of the Crown give an opinion that loans by inhabitants of neutral countries to belligerents are inconsistent with the law of nations. (W.I.L. 495.)

**Ww** ,, Treaty between Persia and the Porte. Prisoners to be exchanged at the end of a war. (Man. 217.)

**1823.** Declaration in the annual message of President Munroe relating to foreign affairs known as the Munroe doctrine. (Dana's Wh. 97.)

(1) A declaration as to the assumption of sovereign rights and European colonisation of portions of the American continent.

**Pp** The Czar by ukase of 14th September, 1821, had asserted exclusive territorial right, from the extreme northern limit of the continent to the fifty-first parallel. The boundaries between the United States and the British possessions were unsettled. Mr. J. Q. Adams contended that the continent "is occupied by civilised nations" and is "accessible to Europeans and each other on that footing alone," and Mr. Monroe in his message said "that the American continents are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonisation by any European power." Mr. Adams in his message subsequently laid down that "each (state) shall guard, by *its own means*, against the establishment of any future European colony within its borders." Extended by Mr. Polk in his message of December 2nd, 1845, protesting against interposition of European power to prevent annexation of Texas, and again with reference to Yucatan in 1848.

Pi (2) As to European intervention in American affairs.

Arose out of the events following the Holy Alliance, the Congresses of Troppau and Laybach, and Verona, and the insurrection in Cuba. Proposal of Mr. Canning for combined declaration against intervention between the Spanish colonies and Spain, and for a European Congress to settle their affairs. The kind of intervention declared against was that which might be made for the purpose of controlling the political affairs of the American States and Spanish American Colonies. Such a course of conduct would be "considered as dangerous to our peace and safety," and as manifesting an unfriendly disposition which it would be "impossible for us to behold with indifference."

Pr **1826.** Discussion between Great Britain and America as to the navigation of the St. Lawrence. (Wh. 512.)

Pi ,, Armed assistance of Great Britain in the affairs of Portugal. (Wh. 522; Kent 46.)

Sl ,, Treaty with Brazil for the abolition of the slave trade. (Hayd. Dict. Dates 685.)

Pi **1827.** Intervention of Great Britain, France, and Russia in the Greek revolution. (Wh. 561; Kent 47, &c.)

Ps **1829.** Treaty of Adrianople. Right to commercial navigation of the Black Sea acknowledged. (Wh. 564.)

Pi **1830.** Interference of the powers in the affairs of Belgium.

I ,, French and Belgic revolutions. (Wh. 492; Kent. 50.)

Pb **1831.** Treaty for the separation of Belgium and Holland. (W.I.L. 34; Herts. 858.)

(1) Belgium to form an independent and perpetually neutral state.

Pr (2) Provisions of the General Act of the Congress of Vienna made applicable to those navigable rivers which separate or traverse both the Belgium and Dutch territories.

Pr (3) Regulations as to the navigation of the Scheldt, and of the intermediate channels between the Scheldt and the Rhine.

I (4) Droit d'Aubaine and Droit de Détraction abandoned.

Pr ,, Convention concluded at Mayence between all the ripuarian states of the Rhine by which the navigation of the river was declared free from the point where it became navigable into the sea. (W.I.L. 261.)

I **1832.** The Emperor Nicholas established an organic statute for the kingdom of Poland. (Wh. 435; W.I.L. 56.)

Pi ,, Austrian intervention in Italy. (Kent 56.)

I ,, Decree of the diet of Frankfort. (Wh. 461.)

Pi **1833.** Treaty of Unkiar Skellesi between Russia and Turkey. (Wh. 568; Kent 58.)
That the independence of Turkey should be maintained by Russia. British protest. (Herts. 928.)

I **1834.** Act of the Diet. (Wh. 470.)

Pi ,, Quadruple alliance between France, Great Britain, Spain, and Portugal as to intervention. (W.I.L. 100; Kent 59.)

I **1837.** Recognition of the independence of Texas by the United States. (W.I.L. 38; Dana's Wh., p. 44.)

Pr **1840.** Humboldt's principles applied to the navigation of the Danube by Russia and Austria. (Wh. 504.)

Pi ,, Convention between Great Britain, Austria, Prussia, Russia, and Turkey for the pacifica-

tion of the Levant. Intervention on Turkey's behalf. (Kent 67.)

Ps (1) Entrance of the Dardanelles and Bosphorus for the defence of Constantinople exceptional.

Ps (2) The rule prohibiting foreign ships of war from entering the Dardanelles and Bosphorus, to be maintained by the Porte in time of peace and respected by the powers. (Wh. 579.)

I **1840.** Independence ot Texas acknowledged by England and France. (Dana's Wh. 45.)

**1841.** (1) Sup. confirmed. (Wh. 583; W.I.L. 244.)

Sl ,, Case of the brig *Creole* as to the surrender of slaves. The British Government refused to give up slaves who had committed no crime in her jurisdiction. (W.I.L. 141; Dana's Wh., p. 165.)

Sl ,, Treaty between Great Britain, Austria, Prussia, and Russia declaring slave-trading to be piracy. (W.I.L. 173.)

Ns **1842.** Discussion between America and England as to impressment. (W.I.L. 145.)

**1842.** The Ashburton Extradition Treaty.

**Sl** (1) America and England to maintain a squadron for the suppression of the slave trade. (W.I.L. 174.)

**Iex** ,, (2) As to extradition. (W.I.L. 160.)

**Iex** **1843.** Extradition treaty between France and the United States. (W.I.L. 163.)

**Pi** **1846.** Convention between Austria, Russia, and Prussia, uniting Cracow to the first-named. (Herts. 1061; W.I.L. 44.)

**Pi** **1847.** British intervention in Portugal and assistance of France, Russia, and Austria. (Kent 68.)

**I** **1849.** The United States Government promised recognition of the independence of Hungary. (W.I.L. 38; Dana's Wh. 45.)

**Pr** ,, Treaty between Austria, Modena, and Parma declaring the navigation of the Po free. (Herts. 1095.)

**Pp** **1850.** Treaty between Great Britain and the United States, guaranteeing the neutrality of a proposed ship canal between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.

N **1853.** Cases arising out of the bombardment of Greytown. A domiciled neutral, whose property suffers by reason of belligerent acts, cannot have remuneration by the intervention of his own sovereign from the attacking Government. Qu. his rights against the Government of the place where his goods are. (See cases arising out of the bombardment of Antwerp, referred to Dana's edition of Wheaton 146.)

Inat ,, The case of Martin Kotzta, who was arrested at Smyrna by the Austrian officials for participation in the Hungarian insurrection. Being a domiciled subject of the United States, though not naturalised, that country claimed his release.

Inat ,, Simon Tousig, who had returned rom America to Austria with an American passport, was arrested in Turkish territory. By returning to Austria he placed himself voluntarily under her jurisdiction, and so lost the protection of the United States. (Dana's Wh., p. 146.)

Pi **1853.** Interposition of France and England in favour of Turkey against Russia. (Kent 71.)

**1856.** Treaty of Paris. (Herts. 1250.)

**H** The great powers invited the Sultan to participate in the advantages of the public

**I** law and system of Europe. If any dispute should arise between either of the parties and Turkey menacing their peaceful relations, an opportunity for mediation should be given to the other powers.

**Pi** (1) No right of interference of the contracting powers in the internal affairs of the Ottoman Empire. (Herts. 1255.)

**Ps** (2) Black Sea neutralised and its waters thrown open to the mercantile marine of all nations.

**L** (3) Appointment of Foreign Consuls in ports of the Black Sea.

**I** (4) Military maritime arsenals not to be established or maintained on the coasts of the Black Sea. (Herts. 1256.)

**Pb** (5) Russia and Ottoman naval force in the Black Sea specified.

**Pr** (6) Principles of the Act of the Congress of Vienna to be equally applied to the Danube and its mouths.

Pr — Its arrangement henceforth forms part of the public law of Europe, and is taken under the guarantee of the contracting powers.

I — (7) Guarantee of the privileges and immunities of Wallacia and Moldavia under the suzerainty of the Porte. No exclusive protection over them to be exercised by any of the guaranteeing powers. No separate right of interference in their internal affairs authorised.

**1856.** Convention annexed to the General Treaty of Peace at Paris.

Ps — (1) Confirmed the treaty of 1841 as to the Dardanelles and Bosphorus.

Pi ,, — Treaty between Great Britain, Austria, and France, guaranteeing the independence and integrity of the Ottoman Empire.

Any infraction of it to be considered as a *casus belli.*

,, — Declaration as to maritime law by the seven powers.

Wp — (1) Privateering is and remains abolished. (Man. 350.)

Nf — (2) The neutral flag covers enemies' goods, with the exception of contraband of war.

**Nc** (3) Neutral goods with the exception of contraband of war are not liable to capture under enemies' flag.

**Nb** (4) Blockades in order to be binding must be effective, that is to say, maintained by a force sufficient really to prevent access to the coast of the enemy.

America has not acceded.

**Pp** **1856.** Treaty between Great Britain and Honduras, as to the proposed ship canal, similar to that of 1850.

**Ps** **1857.** Treaty between Great Britain and Denmark for the abolition of Sound dues. (W.I.L. 247.)

**Pi** **1860.** Intervention in Sardinia and the Papal States.

**Pi** **1861.** Intervention in the affairs of Mexico. (Dana's Wh., p. 126; W.I.L. 103; Kent 75.)

**Sl** ,, Case of the slave, John Anderson, in the Queen's Bench.

**I** ,, May 14th.—British declaration of neutrality recognising confederates as belligerents. (W.I.L. 37; Dana's Note, p. 34.)

**Wn** **1861.** Case of the Trent. (W.I.L. 305; Lord Mackenzie's Roman Law, p. 69; ed. 4.)

**L** ,, Case of Mr. Bush. (W.I.L. 305.)

**Sl** **1862.** Mutual right of search granted between Great Britain and the Government of the United States as to the slave trade. (W.I.L. 175; Man. 461.)

**Wb** ,, Blockade of Rio Janeiro by Great Britain.

**N** **1863.** Case of the *Chesapeake*. Belligerent capture in neutral jurisdiction. (W.I.L. 498.)

**N** **1864.** The *Florida*. (W.I.L. 499.) (The like.)

**W** ,, Tirnam's case in Queen's Bench. (5 Best and Smith 643.) Piracy in extradition treaties. (Dana's Wh. 184.)

**W** ,, Geneva Convention. (Man. 205.)

(1) Ambulances and military hospitals to be neutral. The neutrality to cease if they are held by a military force.

(2) So persons employed therein.

(3) Also if occupied by enemy. (Persons ceasing their functions to be delivered to outposts of enemy.)

(4) Private property in military hospitals

only can be carried away. Ambulance to retain its equipment.

(5) Persons attending wounded, and houses in which wounded are, to be respected.

(6) Regulations as to wounded and sick.

(7) Distinctive badges.

I **1864.** Partition of Denmark by Prussia and Austria.

W ,, The debts of the Danish Monarchy to be divided according to the rate of the population of the ceded territory. (W.I.L. 40.)

Wn ,, British Naval Prize Act, 27 and 28 Vict. c. 25. (W.I.L. 677; Man. 482.)

Sl **1865.** Spanish Government denounce slave trade as piracy.

I **1866.** Establishment of the North German Confederation. (W.I.L. 69; Herts., p. 1807.)

L ,, The case of Michelchenkoff.

W **1868.** Declaration of St. Petersburg. (Man. 203.)

I **1870.** Foreign Enlistment Act. (W.I.L. 663.)

W ,, France reverts to a declaration of war before commencement of hostilities against Prussia. (Man. 165.)

**Inat 1870.** Naturalisation Act. (W.I.L. 663.) "Naturalisation in most of its aspects belongs to the department of municipal law, or private international law. International law can seldom be concerned in the question of political citizenship acquired by naturalisation, unless the state of the naturalised citizen's birth makes some claim upon him, which it could not make in an action under the same circumstances; for instance, if it claims military service or compels him to remain in the country to perform civil duties, or should treat him as a traitor if taken in arms in the service of his adopted country against the country of his birth." Dana's Wh., p. 143 n.)

**N** ,, Bismarck scuttles ships in the Seine under the droit d'angarie. (Wool. 88, 118; Man. 144.)

**Pb** ,, Treaty between England, France, and Prussia regarding the neutrality of Belgium.

**Pp 1871.** Treaty of Washington.

**T** ,, Russian renunciation of portion of the Treaty of Paris.

**T** ,, Treaty of London declaring certain clauses of the Treaty of Paris abrogated.

T — The binding force of treaties asserted unless their provisions should be relaxed by a friendly arrangement of the contracting parties. (Man. 127.)

Sl **1872.** Sir Bartle Frere's mission to Zanzibar to suppress the slave trade.

N — Award of the arbitrators who met at Geneva on the Alabama Claims pronounced. (Man., ed. 1875, p. 241.)

L **1873.** Consolidation of Orders in Council as to British Consuls in Turkey. (W.I.L. 153.)

W ,, Capture of the *Virginius* by the Spaniards on ground of attempting to land insurrectionists on the coast of Cuba. (Man. 471.)

I **1874.** The Swiss Constitution revised. (W.I.L. 76.)

W ,, The Brussels Conference. (W.I.L. 476.)

Sl **1875.** Slave circular of the British Government withdrawn in November.

Sl **1876.** Revised circular.

Sl ,, June 13th. — Government commission report unfavourably to circulars.

**Sl** **1876.** August 10th.—New Admiralty instructions. (Hayd. Dict. Dates 684.)

**Iex** ,, Convention for the mutual surrender of fugitive criminals with France.

**Ps** ,, Case of the Franconia. (W.I.L. 237.)

**Sl** **1877.** Convention between England and Egypt forbidding slave traffic.

**Iex** ,, Case of Wilson on extradition. (W.I.L. 165.)

**W** ,, Case of the Huascar.

**Pp** ,, M. de Lesseps laid before the British Government a project for the neutralisation of the Suez Canal, but they declined to adopt it. (Parly. Papers, July 5th, 1877.)

**Wn** **1881.** Claim by the British Government against France on behalf of British subjects whose property had been damaged by the bombardment of Sphax by the French fleet.

**Wb** **1884.** Closing of the ports of Formosa by the French. Pacific blockade on the ground of reprisals.

**Pp** **1885.** Annexation of New Guinea by Great Britain, France, and Germany.

**Pp** **1885.** An international commission appointed to prepare a treaty for guaranteeing the free use of the Suez Canal, but the negotiations had no result.

**Ps** ,, The fishery clauses of the Treaty of Washington, having been denounced by the United States Government, lapsed. (Hansard Parly. Deb., April 19th, 1886.)

**Wb** **1886.** Naval demonstration against Greece. Partial blockade on the ground of intervention.

**I** **1887.** Reg. *v.* Sandoval (16 Cox. Crim. Cases 206) under the Foreign Enlistment Act.

**Ps** ,, The United States agreed to the appointment of a new commission on the Canadian Fisheries question.

**Pp** ,, Convention signed at Paris by France and England, by which they agreed to guarantee, and to invite the co-operation of the other powers in securing, the neutralisation of the Suez Canal, which was to remain at all times free to the ships of every nation. In time of war the freedom of the Canal as a waterway was to be recognised, but belligerents were forbidden to embark or disembark in the Canal and its ports of access troops or munitions or materials of war.

Spain, Italy, Austria, and Germany afterwards assented to the convention, but Russia and Turkey did not. (*Annual Register*, 1887, p. 337.

L **1888.** Feb.—Case of New Chili Gold Mining Co. *v.* Blanco (4 *Times* Law Rep., p. 346.) Omnis coactio abesse a legato debet (de Jure Bell. ac Pacis, 2, 18, 9) even against a minister to a foreign country?

L ,, Lord Sackville's passports handed to him by the United States on the ground of his interference in the domestic politics of the United States.

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